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Cortland, N. Y.  
Permit No. 141

THIRTIETH YEAR

# REED BROS. 1939

PHONE CORTLAND, N. Y., 1896-W



REED'S IMPROVED DANISH NO. 22

It's a winner—first prize N. Y. State Fair for three consecutive years—1936-'37-'38. See page 2.

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*Division of Fruit and Vegetables and Diseases  
Bureau of Plant Industry*

R. D.

Return Postage Guaranteed

*U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.*

# HERE IT IS!!

## REED'S IMPROVED DANISH No. 22

NEW SEED — HOT WATER TREATED — NORTHERN GROWN



Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22

### VERY SOLID HEAD

Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22 has a very solid, compact head. This feature makes it a very desirable cabbage, not only for the storehouse but also for every other market. For a number of years this remarkable strain has been selected only from mature heads, thus assuring a uniform type of cabbage.

### BLIGHT RESISTANT

During recent years cabbage yields have been seriously menaced by "Alternaria" or "Leaf Blight". This disease not only cuts the yield per acre but causes the added labor of trimming for market. We believe our Improved Danish No. 22 is immune to a marked extent to this disease. Dealers and merchants are anxious to obtain a green type of cabbage and often they will pay extra for what they want. This extra amount will go a long way toward paying for the cost of your seed. Thousands of our satisfied customers have found that Reed's Seeds more than pay for their original cost, not only in extra quality cabbage, but also in increased yields. The use of a strain of cabbage which is immune to leaf blighting is a step forward in increasing the return from your cabbage crop.

**Price**—Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$8.00. Postpaid. If you wish, we book orders and send seed C. O. D. on any date.

# REED BROS. HARDY RED CLOVER

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING MEDIUM RED CLOVER

BUY ONLY — VERIFIED-ORIGIN — SEED

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggans, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Seed having been grown for many years in Canada or one of the Canadian border states should be adapted to our use. Dr. Wiggans rates clover grown in Michigan 100% winter hardy for New York. Seed from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or the state of Oregon is not too well adapted to stand our rugged climate. Their soil is too rich and they are too far south, but these are just the states from which clover seed has been obtained for you in years past. Most so called Northern grown seed comes from these states.

## IS NOT YOUR PRESENT PRACTICE OF SEEDING VERY COSTLY?

It is quite a general custom to use 12 to 16 quarts of grass seed per acre. We used to do it. **LISTEN:** If 6 quarts of red clover seed are spread evenly over one acre, each sq. ft. would have 60 seed on it. When proper field preparations have been used there is no reason why 6 quarts of clover, if hardy, should not give a good stand.

## YOUR LEGUME IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP ON YOUR FARM

Write and ask Dr. R. G. Wiggans or Prof. H. B. Hartwig of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., if the clover seed we list is not the kind you should sow. It is cheaper this year than most ordinary kinds. Less of our seed is needed to get a stand.

## NEW LOW PRICES

\$15.00 per 60 lbs. bu.  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$7.50. Pk. \$4.00. Full bu. bags are gov. sealed.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON 100 lbs. or more of grass seed. Bags free. Orders subject to prior sale.



This field was seeded with Reed Bros'. Hardy Red Clover in Peas. The peas were cut July 1st. This cutting was taken the last of August. It is just bound to come up and blossom

# NEW GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN



Almost a bushel of cabbage—Over 19 pounds in one head

## DESCRIPTION

Our new Glory of Enkhuizen is the extraordinary strain of cabbage about which everybody is talking. Reports from everywhere prove this to be the best strain available for large yields of cabbage. Unlike most strains which grow freely, this cabbage will develop into heads as firm and compact as a rock. The head itself is practically round with large overlapping leaves. It will stand almost any amount of fertilization without cracking. It is especially adapted for use as sauer kraut because of its enormous growth and large heads.

## HOLDS RECORD

Reed Bros.' New Glory of Enkhuizen is one of the heaviest yielding cabbage in existence today. Yields of 30 tons per acre are almost the common thing on farms of average fertility. This variety responds wonderfully well to liberal application of fertilizer as it is nearly **100% Crack Proof**. The largest head of cabbage exhibited at the N. Y. State Fair in 1938 was grown from this strain.

**Price**—1 lb. \$4.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.00;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; oz. 40c; pkt. 10c Hot water treated. Postpaid.

# COPENHAGEN MARKET

NEW SEED — HOT WATER TREATED — NORTHERN GROWN

## WILL-NOT-BURST BADLY

An old standard variety. This very popular fall Cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and very solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity, 20 to 25 tons per acre are not uncommon. From Main to Florida, this strain is getting its reputation for yield as well as freedom from bursting.

The uniformity is most excellent. It took first premium at the State Fair.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

# REED BROS. DANISH CABBAGE

NEW SEED — HOT WATER TREATED — NORTHERN GROWN



---

A LARGE  
GROWING  
STRAIN,  
SET THICK  
AND WELL  
FERTILIZED,  
PRODUCES  
IMMENSE  
YIELDS OF  
MEDIUM  
SIZED  
HEADS

---

Reed Bros'. Regular Danish

For 1939 we are again offering our regular strain of Danish Ballhead Cabbage Seed. This is the strain of cabbage which pleased so many of you last year. Careful selection of heads for over 30 years from mature stock has produced a strain which is, consistently far ahead of commercial stocks for uniformity and yielding ability

## TYPE OF CABBAGE

Reed Bros.' Danish is a true deep-headed Danish type. It is a free grower and will respond wonderfully to liberal fertilization. Size of heads is readily controlled by proper spacing and fertilization. (See page 14—Cabbage Culture).

**Price**—1 oz. 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid. Hot Water Treated.

## CABBAGE PLANTS

Again this year we plan to have a good acreage of Cabbage Plants at reasonable prices for those who prefer to purchase Cabbage Plants. Plants will be available from most all of the strains listed. Write for prices. We do not make a practice of shipping plants.



# EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

This valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It is a very early maturing cabbage selection and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between Copenhagen Market and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready in 70-75 days or about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it. Thick setting will give a heavy tonnage per acre.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type. We believe there is none better.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

# CORNELL EARLY SAVOY

Here is that new Cabbage which you have been hearing so much about, the new strain which has received so much fame and publicity as an odorless Cabbage.

## HABIT OF GROWTH

The plants of this fine strain of Cabbage are medium in size and erect in growth, the stems are short and the foliage is a dark green and uniformly well crinkled. The heads are exceptionally uniform; slightly pointed and possess those very desirable market qualities of light green color and medium size.

## EARLY

"Cornell Early Savoy" is without doubt one of the earliest strains of Cabbage. Planted under normal conditions, the same as regular strains, it matures in 80 days from setting. In one or two trials it was ready for market in only **65 days**—something decidedly unheard of before.

## EXCELLENT FOR COOKING

The heads of this Cabbage are very crisp and succulent. Its exceptional cooking qualities far surpass those of any strain yet developed. These highly desired features will tend to make "Cornell Early Savoy" one of the most popular and sought for Cabbages.

## SEED SCARCE

Reed Bros. are one of the few distributors of this seed. We have made the price very moderate considering the small amount of seed available, and the unusually heavy demand. May we suggest you place an order early and be sure of getting some of this prized seed.

**Price**—1 lb. \$6.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$3.00;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75; 1 oz. 60c; 1 pkt. 25c. Prices postpaid—Orders filled subject to stock unsold.

# NORTHWEST DANISH

## HOT WATER TREATED — NORTHERN GROWN

A good reliable strain of late Danish ballhead.

**Price**—Oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00; over 5 lbs. \$3.50.



# NEW 29-3 HYBRID CORN

## Extra Grain in Your Silage

### SILAGE CORN TRIALS

<i>Variety</i>	<i>No. Trials</i>	<i>Tons Green Wt.</i>	<i>Tons Dry Matter</i>	<i>Lbs. Shell Corn</i>
Cornell No. 11.....	17	15.07	3.85	3037
West Branch Sweepstake.....	18	19.63	4.26	2597
Lancaster Sure Crop.....	5	19.80	4.13	2483
Eureka.....	18	24.37	4.45	306
<b>29-3 Hybrid.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>3514</b>

A glance at the above table will show the decided advantage of sowing the new 29-3 corn. It has a wonderful growth—18½ tons per acre—equivalent to most commercial varieties of corn, besides an inherent ability to give immense yields of dry shelled corn. No other corn can claim so high a percentage of dry matter per acre.

### NEW LOW PRICES

This fine corn is beyond the experimental stage and we are pleased to offer it at reduced prices. Hybrid corn costs a great deal more to develop and produce than open pollinated varieties, but this additional amount is balanced because a bushel of seed goes further (4-5 acres) and yields much more dry matter and corn per acre. This corn germinates better than 95%.

**Price**—\$4.25 per bu. 56 lbs.; ½ bu. \$2.25 fob. Cortland, N. Y.

## SOY BEANS IN YOUR CORN

Soy Beans are as high in protein and food value as clover or alfalfa. Corn silage alone is only 1½% protein. You can nearly double the protein content of your silage by planting corn and soy beans together. This combination gives more dry tonnage than corn alone. Plant corn so as to have the stalks 9-12 inches apart and at least 3 soy bean plants between each stalk. This takes 6-8 quarts of corn and 10 to 12 quarts of soy beans to the acre. We have experienced no difficulty in growing or harvesting. On long rows when the beans and corn are planted in the same box the beans have the tendency to work to the bottom and plant out first. This may be overcome by using a separate box, or by always putting the corn in first, then adding the soy beans. They will mix sufficient. Refill at least every 40 rods. They should be inoculated. We recommend the Manchu variety to plant in your corn or alone for hay. Put some in this year and watch your cows' milk.

Plant very shallow. Never run beans and fertilizer together.

### PRICES

One bu. \$2.50; ½ bu. \$1.40; pk. \$.75. Bags free. F.O.B. Cortland, N. Y. Subject to prior sale.

### Here's What They Say

Christiana, Pa.  
December 29, 1938

Gentlemen:

We had late cabbage from your seed; the neighbors who planted other varieties had little or none. Be sure and save me 1 lb. for next year.

Very truly yours,

I. B. Z.

Hundreds of similar unsolicited testimonials come to us every year. Be on the safe side and use seed that you can depend on. See page 2.

# Cabbage Seed Specialists

# Masters' Improved Rapid Plant Setter

The Masters' Rapid Plant Setter is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is set, watered and covered at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over. All the tedious, hard labor of hand setting is done away with. One man can set and water more plants than three can by hand, and EVERY PLANT LIVES.

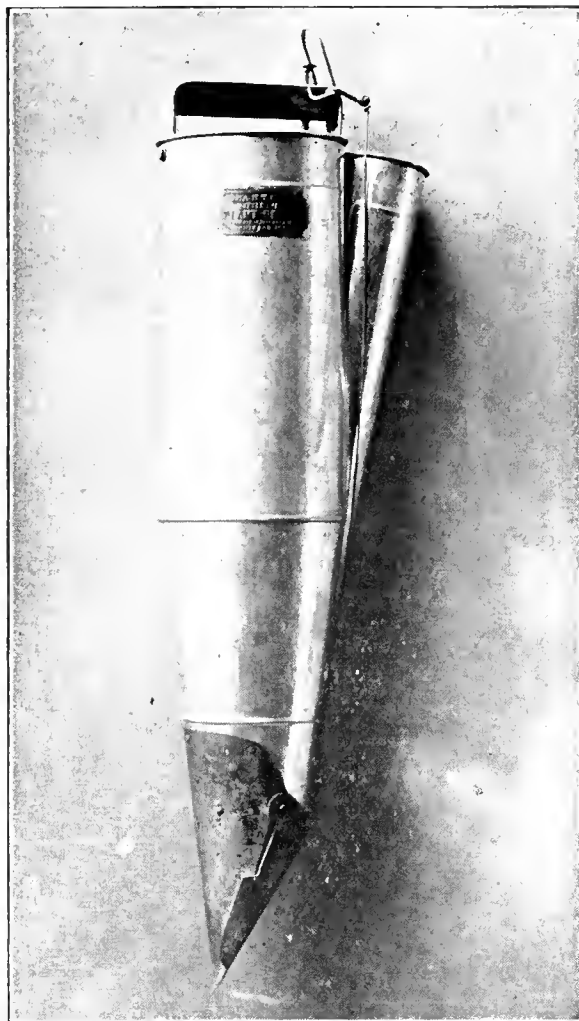
The time saved with one of these setters more than pays for the original cost. The crop is check-rowed, allowing cultivation both ways. This results in better market quality and saves all that laborious hand weeding.

**THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET PLANTS.** Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

We have set over 20 acres of cabbage a year for many years, using these hand setters entirely.

Plants may be carried in a basket attached to your belt or a strap over your shoulder. This leaves one hand free to drop plants and the other to work the setter. One man can easily average 1,000 plants an hour with this easy operating machine.



Why go through the ordeal of waiting for a team setter or setting by hand when one of these setters costs so little, saves so much time and does such a wonderful job. Order one today. You can't afford to be without one, even if you plant only a quarter of an acre.

**Price \$6.00** each, postpaid.

## REED BROS. IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the most practical, speediest tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Hand-made of the best tool steel. No sore, blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.

**Price, \$1.00** postpaid. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.



# NEW LENROC OATS

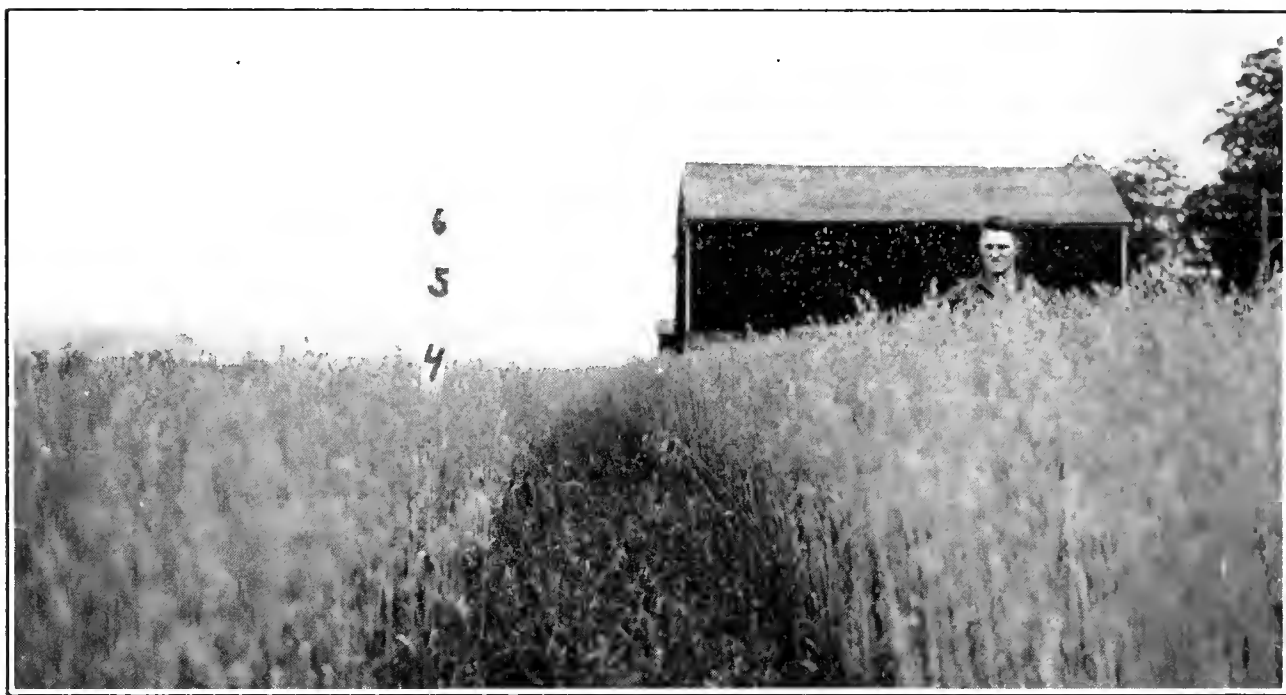
Here are the new heavy yielding white Oats which were developed by the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

## DESCRIPTION OF LENROC OATS

"The Lenroc" is a new white oat of the tree type. While somewhat slimmer than other commercial varieties, it is nevertheless exceptionally heavy and possesses a high percentage of meats. The grain, as it comes from the thresher, usually **weighs 40 to 45 lbs. per measured bushel.**

They are a free grower, well adapted to upland use.

**Price**—Recleaned Seed: 96c per bu.—bags free. Orders subject to stock unsold.



Left—Common Oats

Right—New Lenroc

# ALPHA BARLEY

About 80% of all barley used in New York State is the two rowed Alpha.

It is one of the very best grains to use as a nurse crop for either clover or alfalfa as it does not require so much moisture for heavy straw development. It has a good stiff straw, and will not smother out young seedling like cats. A better catch of seeding usually results on land cropped heavily, as is the case with cabbage ground, if barley is used as a nurse crop.

## YIELD RECORDS

Alpha Barley averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years prior to 1931 grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others.

## PRICE

\$1.44 per bu. of 48 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking 5c per bu. extra. Our seed was grown from certified stock and is unusually nice. (No mustard on our Farm.)

Quality Alpha Barley:—Good seed but not grown from Certified Stock. \$1.20 per bu.

# ADAPTED SEED CORN

## NEW LOW PRICES!

### WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES—

One of the best varieties for New York State. Yields an enormous amount of dry matter and ears. Thoroughly air dried to give nearly 100% germination. Maturity—120 days.

**Price**—\$2.75 per bu. 56 lbs. fob. Cortland, N. Y.

### CORNELL NO. 11

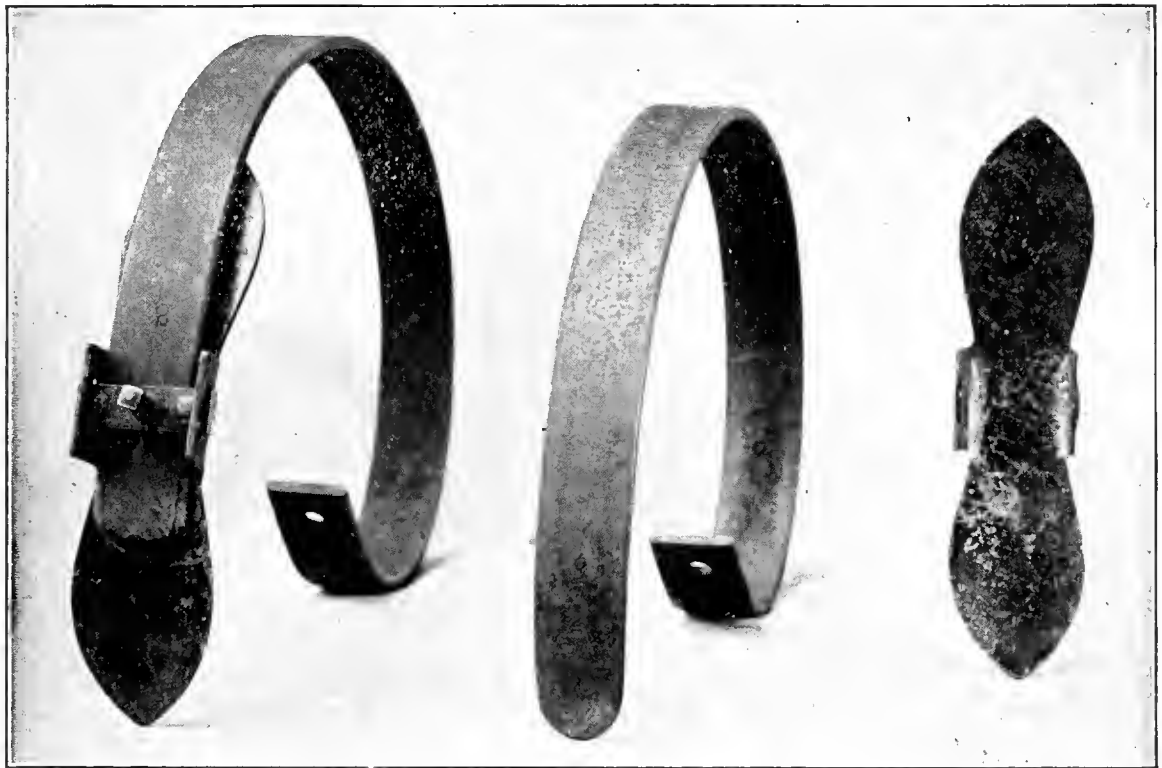
This is the ideal husking corn for most of N. Y. State. For elevation above 1000 feet this makes a wonderful silage corn.

**Price**—\$2.50 per bu. 56 lbs. fob. Cortland, N. Y.

## IS YOUR HARROW IN GOOD SHAPE?

If not, put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it as good as new.

**LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE.** Will wear much longer than old style.



### Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the MOST IMPORTANT tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will last indefinitely.

**ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF.** Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD "THEY ARE NO TOY".**

**ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.**

**PRICE ONLY 35c EACH F. O. B. CORTLAND, N. Y.**

# REED BROS. GRIMM ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED-ORIGIN—GOVERNMENT SEALED—NORTHERN GROWN

State tested for purity and germination

**Grimm Alfalfa** has long been accepted as one of the hardiest and best varieties to grow. It is produced in the same locality as our **HARDY RED CLOVER**, which the N. Y. State College rates 100% for New York State. This seed is carefully cleaned and recleaned by the most modern cleaning apparatus available until it tests better than 99% purity. It comes to you in sealed sacks with the origin verified by the government.

## Use FULLY ACCLIMATED Seed

Seed produced in the cold of Montana, Idaho or the Dakotas may be Northern grown seed, but it is not fully acclimated to New York and other northeastern states. Their winters may be as cold, but the climate is drier, and apparently zero in Michigan, with its dampness is worse on legumes than 40 below in the drier area. Hence it naturally follows that a strain of alfalfa which has been grown in Michigan for a period of years will be much more vigorous and hardy than a strain grown in these other SO-CALLED hardy seed producing states.

A STRAIN OF ALFALFA OR CLOVER HAS GOT TO BE HARDY TO LIVE ON THE POOR, SANDY, SOUR SOIL OF MICHIGAN DURING THEIR SEVERE DAMP WINTERS.

IF IT WILL PRODUCE SEED THERE, IT SHOULD GROW FOR YOU.

## HARDY SEED SCARCE

The supply of good adapted alfalfa seed is very limited. Due to unknown reasons, alfalfa seed failed to set properly in all but the third crop. This, coupled with the fact that practically no seed was carried over, has resulted in a serious shortage. We will not go so far as to say there will be no seed in the spring, but supplies of good adapted seed are limited and a great deal of unadapted seed will have to be used. We urge you to place an order for some of our guaranteed 100% acclimated seed while it is available.

**Prices**—\$22.50 per bu. 60 lbs.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$11.50;  $\frac{1}{4}$  bu. \$5.75. Orders subject to stocks unsold.

WE PAY FREIGHT on your grass seed if you order 100 lbs. or more. Orders subject to Prior Sale.

## ALSIKE CLOVER

**REED BROS'. ALSIKE CLOVER** comes from the same source as our Red Clover and Hardy Alfalfa. Therefore it is acclimated to your conditions. Purity 99% or better. This is an excellent lot of seed. Why buy weeds in your grass seed? They will grow soon enough without planting them.

**Price**—\$13.00 per 60 lb. bu.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$6.50; 1 pk. \$3.50.

WE PAY FREIGHT on your grass seed if you order 100 lbs. or more. Orders subject to Prior Sale.

## TIMOTHY

**Fancy**—99.80% Purity. THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

**Price**—\$3.50 per bu. 45 lbs.

FREIGHT PAID 100 lbs. or more.

# CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

## AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, so we believe it not wise to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

## SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

Cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravel nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root", and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be grown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years without testing.

## The Seed Bed

### LOCATION, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st in New York State.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years, else club root is liable to develop. **Club root is not carried on the seed.** Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease.

For a seed bed sown broadcast, use 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot, is about right.

Don't sow your seed too quickly. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lbs. for every 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

### CONTROLLING THE CABBAGE MAGGOT

This pest is quite successfully kept in check by sowing Calomel with the seed or treating the young plants very early in their growth with several applications of corrosive sublimate solution. For detailed instructions ask for bulletin from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Dept. of Entomology, Ithaca, N. Y., "Control of the Cabbage Maggot".

(Cabbage Culture Continued on page 14)



## CABBAGE CULTURE—Continued

### CABBAGE WORMS

Good control may be had by dusting, while the dew is on, with either three parts of hydrated lime and one part of arsenate of lead or a 50-50 mixture of hydrated lime and calcium arsenate. For small fields use a hand duster or shake dust from a loose woven sack. Large fields require a horse or power driven outfit.

### PLANT LICE

Lice on cabbage can be controlled by a Black Leaf 40 solution. Consult spray chart for Formula. Use a hand spray gun or a power outfit as the case may warrant. Nicotine mixed with lime is very effective, apply with a hand gun. See spray chart for formula.

### FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 0-10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand, or land is low in fertility, use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. For farms where potash has not been used generally, a little should be added to the cabbage fertilizer to round out the crop and help prevent tip burn (leaf blight).

### FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and improper fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

### SETTING

**Size of Heads.** This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strains of Danish are free growers and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a **HEAVIER YIELDER.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches, using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom makes very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbage is intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Unusually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

### CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation is most desirable. When the leaves are large, choose the heat of the day to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extends horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. Cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

# REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

NEW SEED — HOT WATER TREATED — NORTHERN GROWN



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Reed Bros. Red Danish

Heavy yielding

New Deeper Color

Fine keeping qualities

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The cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about our RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip burn.

Every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head.

There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants.

15 to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. 3 ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

A little diversification is not a bad plan with cabbage growing. Try a few Reds.

**Price**—Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

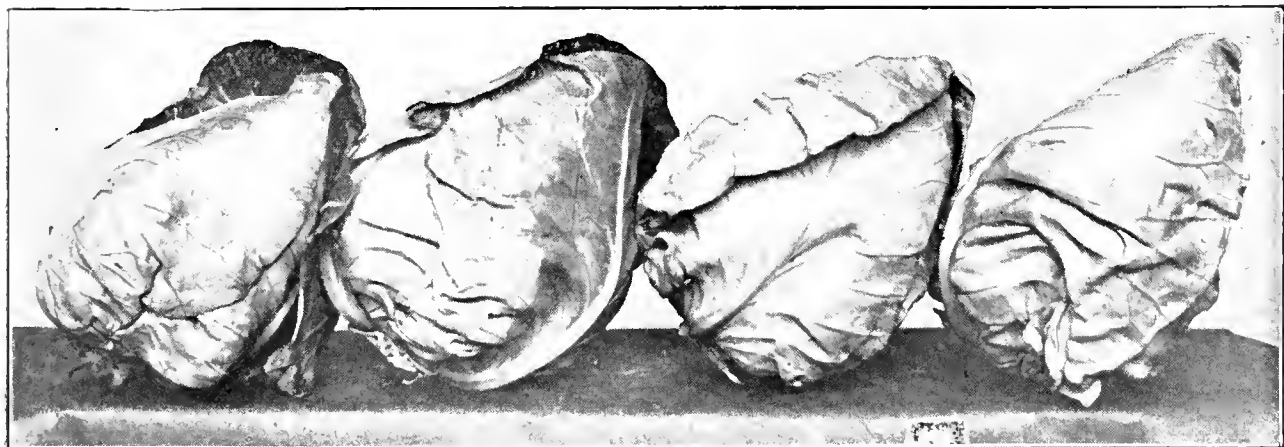
## EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN — TREATED SEED

The Standard of Excellence. This is one of the earliest, satisfactory strains of Cabbage.

Our crop of American grown seed is the very best obtainable.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4 00. Postpaid.



As uniform as peas in a pod

# New YELLOWS RESISTANT Danish

## SELECTED FROM OUR OWN SUPERIOR STRAIN

Cabbage Yellows is one of the most destructive and disastrous diseases known today. It is caused by a small fungi which grows on either living plants or dead cabbage in the soil, and so far no known method of seed or soil treatment will check or control its growth. The only methods of fighting it are using strains of cabbage which have been scientifically selected and developed to resist this dreaded disease. In line with other breeders we have developed strains of cabbage which we believe are immune to a large extent to "Yellows".

### UNIFORMITY IMPORTANT

Many of the commercial varieties of Yellows Resistant Cabbage are still in the experimental stage and have not been developed into true uniform types as yet. The strains listed below are believed to be the very best obtainable. Try them if your soil is sick.



**REED BROS.' YELLOWS RESISTANT DANISH:**—A good heavy yielding deep headed variety.

**Price**—oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$8.00. Postpaid.

### MARION MARKET

This is the most popular Yellows Resistant variety. It matures in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months, and is especially adapted for early fall shipping. It is used successfully for kraut.

**Price**—1 oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$5.00. Postpaid.

### GLOBE

A well known Kraut variety. Somewhat later than Marion Market.

**Price**—1 oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.

### NEW! NEW! NEW!

Here's a heavy yielding Kraut cabbage—very immune to "Yellows"—which throws an enormous yield. There seems almost no limit to the yield of this strain.

**REED BROS'. YELLOWS RESISTANT GLORY**—1 oz. 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid.